

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol. 12.1, Issue #51

WWW.FLYINCLUB.COM

March 2002



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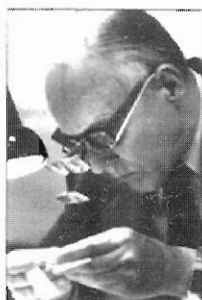
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WHEN GREAT COLLECTIONS ARE SOLD BOWERS AND MERENA SELLS THEM!



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The \$20 Million
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The Rarities Sale
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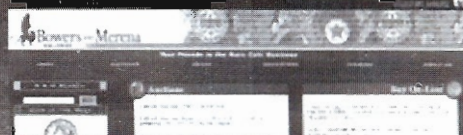
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The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to
James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as
Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his
Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

Founded 1991

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Editor	Rick Snow	rick@indiancent.com

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The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help promote the club and it's activities in their state.

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please forward your E-Mail address to The Editor immediately.

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Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can't be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

On the cover...

This is the rare 1863 Reeded edge cent in non-proof format. This pattern is also known in proof format. The non-proof issues had until recently been under a cloud of suspicion as being made outside the Mint because of a belief by Walter Breen that the edges were applied to regular coins. The truth regarding these coins is brought to light in Rick Snow's article on page 22.

Coin courtesy David Allen, Image by Rick Snow

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Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

- ✓ If you have internet access, you can send text to the editor's E-mail address below. Unformatted text or MS word preferred.
- ✓ You may also send files and images on a 3.5" PC-formatted disk or CD-W disk to the Editors address below.
- ✓ Hard copies of the article and pictures may also be submitted.
- ✓ Images of materials can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.
- ✓ Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases, advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion.

Issue	Deadline	Issue date
#52 2002 Vol. 12.2	May 15, 2002	June 2002
#53 2002 Vol. 12.3	August 15, 2002	September 2002
#54 2002 Vol. 12.4	November 15, 2002	December 2002
#55 2003 Vol. 13.1	February 15, 2003 .	March 2003

Editor

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Presidents Letter

Chris Pilliod



This is my ninth letter as president. On December 1st, 2001 Vern sent out 248 membership renewals for 2002. The club also sent out renewals to those people whose membership lapsed in 2000. From these two populations a total of 210 people rejoined. We again offered the option to choose from two types of renewals, one year for \$20.00 or two years for \$35.00. 35 % opted for the one-year renewal while 65 % opted for the two-year plan. Approximately 20 members had suggestions for improving the club and/or the Ledger and we will review all for consideration.

This year the renewal form also included the stipulation that any club donations collected would be equally divided between the club and a chosen organization that helped out in the World Trade Center disaster. I am glad to report that 25 members generously donated as listed below and a total of \$370.00 was collected. Members donating for the Club and a WTC Relief Organization included:

From Connecticut:

Stella, John R.
Sievert, Fred J.

From Idaho:

Erickson, Marvin R.

From Illinois:

Depke, Robert W.
Gerber, Gerry
Cihon, Fred
Van Deusen, Mark

From Kentucky:

Landers, Neil C.

From Massachusetts:

Payne, Arthur S.
Coyle, Kevin J.

From Maryland:

Riggin, William R.

From Michigan:

Van Stedum, Phillip C.
Burk, James T.

From Minnesota:

Miller, Richard D.

From North Carolina:

McGeachy, John A.
Bowman, James S.

From Nebraska:

Hansen, Don L.

From New Hampshire:

Montini, Dennis W.

From New York:

Berard, David A.
Thomas, Carl G.

From Ohio:

Motto, Michael
Wedding, Donald K.

From Washington:

Wolfe, Darrell W.
Nagel, Bruce E.

From Wisconsin:

Nimsgern, William

The last major coin show was the FUN Show 2002. Approximately 12 people attended the Fly-In Club meeting on Friday, January 11th at the Orange County Convention Center. In Vern Sebbby's absence I updated the gathering on Club news. Marv Erickson volunteered to speak. He is the nation's leading researcher of MPD's. A misplaced digit (MPD) is a stray digit (or digits) displaced from the main date (see example of an 1870 Indian cent with top of "0" protruding above the denticles). This is one specific area that still eludes researchers as to the exact reason as to why they exist. There just is no universal agreement amongst those who have studied the phenomena.

The market for choice pieces of Indian cents and Flying Eagles as well as all denominations is very strong right now.

Club articles. If you need photography for an article you are working on, please contact Ken Hill. He has volunteered to do photography as long as they will be used for an article in the Ledger. He may be reached at:

Ken Hill

P.O. Box 18943

Seattle, WA 98118-0943

The club will pick up the costs other than your postal fees to get the coins to Ken. Ken is an original member who is retired in Seattle and has perfected his skills as a photographer. His prints are professional quality, as good if not better than the major auction houses.

I am putting the finishing touches on a new brochure for the Club's application for 2002 and will send out copies to the State representatives to take to the local coin shows and Club meetings. It is starting to look very handsome and as far as Specialty Club applications go, it is perhaps the most attractive I have ever seen.

If you would like to share any thoughts, my e-mail address is: pilliod@enter.net



Photo by Chris Pilliod

***Misplaced digits were discussed at the
Fly-In Club meeting at the FUN Show 2002***

Announcements

Market Action

Finest PCGS set registry
Indian Cent collection set for
June Pre-Long Beach auction by Superior Galleries.

The Karnauff / Angel Dee's collection was assembled through Andy and Alyn Skrabalak over the last few years. This is presently the finest graded Indian Cent collection on the PCGS set registry. It contains all PCGS graded Indian Cents in MS64RD to MS67RD. Highlights include an 1877 graded MS65RD, a 1870 in MS66RD, (pop. 4, none better) and a complete run of the 1900 dates in MS66RD, with the 1902 graded MS67RD. Other highlights include the 1860 Pointed Bust MS66, 1873 Closed 3 MS65RD and the 1886 Type 2 MS65RD. The average grade is 65.31.

Andy Skrabalak explained he was unsure of how many of the Indian cents had been photo sealed. Andy feels, however, that "80% or better of the Indian cent should be photo sealed."

The sale, by Superior Galleries, is scheduled for June 2-4, 2002, prior to the Long Beach show.

1856 Snow-3	MS62	1880	MS65RD
1856 Snow-9	PR64	1881	MS65RD
1857	MS65	1882	MS65RD
1858LL	MS65 {PS}	1883	MS65RD
1858SL	MS64	1884	MS65RD
1858/7 Snow-1	XF40	1885	MS65RD
1858 J198	PR64	1886 Type 1	MS64RD
1859	MS65	1886 Type 2	MS65RD
1860 Type 1	MS66	1887	MS64RD
1860 Type 2	MS66	1888	MS66RD
1861	MS66	1889	MS65RD
1862	MS65	1890	MS65RD
1863	MS66	1891	MS65RD
1864CN	MS65	1892	MS66RD
1864 No L	MS66RD	1893	MS66RD
1864 With L	MS64RD	1894	MS65RD
1865 Plain 5	MS65RD	1894/1894 S-1	MS65RD
1865 Fancy 5	MS64RD	1895	MS65RD
1866	MS64RD	1896	MS65RD
1867	MS65RD	1897	MS65RD
1868	MS64RD	1898	MS66RD
1869	MS65RD	1899	MS65RD
1870	MS66RD	1900	MS66RD
1871	MS65RD	1901	MS66RD
1872	MS64RD	1902	MS67RD
1873 Closed 3	MS65RD	1903	MS66RD
1873 Open 3	MS65RD	1904	MS66RD
1873 Dbl LIB S-1	MS63RB	1905	MS66RD
1874	MS65RD	1906	MS66RD
1875	MS65RD	1907	MS66RD
1876	MS65RD	1908	MS66RD
1877	MS65RD	1908-S	MS66RD
1878	MS65RD	1909	MS66RD
1879	MS65RD	1909-S	MS66RD

Third Finest PCGS set registry
Flying Eagle and Indian Cent collection
set for Long Beach auction by Heritage.

The Jon/Lor Collection was assembled through Eagle Eye Rare Coins between 1990 and 1998. The set contains all PCGS graded Indian Cents as well as Flying Eagle Cents. All coins carry the Eagle Eye Photo Seal, denoted here as {PS}. The Flying Eagles are all MS65 with the exception of the 1858/7 which is MS-64. The highlight of this set is the spectacular 1856 Snow-3 graded MS65.

The Indian Cents are all MS65RD or better with the exception of the 1872 and 1886 Type 2 which is MS64RD. Highlights include an 1877 in MS65RD and 1889 graded MS66RD. Missing from the set are the 1860 Pointed Bust and 1865 Plain 5. The average grade is 65.09.

The sale, by Heritage is scheduled for June 6-8, 2002 at the Long Beach show.

1856 Snow-3	MS65 {PS}	1882	MS65RD {PS}
1857	MS65 {PS}	1883	MS65RD {PS}
1858LL	MS66 {PS}	1884	MS65RD {PS}
1858SL	MS65 {PS}	1885	MS65RD {PS}
1858/7	MS64 {PS}	1886 Type 1	MS65RD {PS}
1859	MS65 {PS}	1886 Type 2	MS64RD {PS}
1860	MS65 {PS}	1887	MS65RD {PS}
1861	MS66 {PS}	1888	MS65RD {PS}
1862	MS65 {PS}	1889	MS66RD {PS}
1863	MS65 {PS}	1890	MS65RD {PS}
1864CN	MS65 {PS}	1891	MS65RD {PS}
1864 No L	MS65RD {PS}	1892	MS65RD {PS}
1864 With L	MS65RD {PS}	1893	MS65RD {PS}
1865 Fancy 5	MS65RD {PS}	1894	MS65RD {PS}
1866	MS65RD {PS}	1895	MS65RD {PS}
1867	MS65RD {PS}	1896	MS65RD {PS}
1868	MS65RD {PS}	1898	MS65RD {PS}
1869	MS65RD {PS}	1899	MS65RD {PS}
1870	MS65RD {PS}	1900	MS65RD {PS}
1871	MS65RD {PS}	1901	MS66RD {PS}
1872	MS64RD {PS}	1902	MS65RD {PS}
1873 Closed 3	MS65RD {PS}	1903	MS65RD {PS}
1873 Open 3	MS65RD {PS}	1904	MS65RD {PS}
1874	MS65RD {PS}	1905	MS65RD {PS}
1875	MS65RD {PS}	1906	MS66RD {PS}
1876	MS65RD {PS}	1907	MS65RD {PS}
1877	MS65RD {PS}	1908	MS66RD {PS}
1878	MS65RD {PS}	1908-S	MS65RD {PS}
1879	MS65RD {PS}	1909	MS65RD {PS}
1880	MS65RD {PS}	1909-S	MS65RD {PS}
1881	MS66RD {PS}		

**The Larry Steve Collection
of Flying Eagle and Indian Cent varieties
scheduled for a Fall sale.**

Larry Steve, co-founder of the Fly-In Club and the pre-eminent collector of Flying Eagle and Indian cent varieties has decide to sell his extensive collection though Heritage later this year. It is possible that the sale could be held as early as the ANA Money Show in New York City in August.

The collection is outstanding in the number of varieties it contains, with many being finest known. The collection contains over 700 coins. Complete details will be available in the next issue of Longacre's Ledger.

Changes slated for the 2003 Red Book

Due to the article "The unattained goal: A complete set of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents," by Rick Snow, which appeared in the December 2001 issue of "Longacre's Ledger," Ken Bressett, Editor of "The Guide Book of United States Coins by R.S. Yeoman," has decided to add a note regarding the two reverse types of the 1870 - 1872 Indian Cents. If collector demand is evident, these may be added as listings with prices in future editions as:

1870 Shallow N
1870 Bold N
1871 Shallow N
1871 Bold N
1872 Shallow N
1872 Bold N

The current notes in the Red Book regarding the Flying Eagle cents mention the High Leaves and Low leaves with the following:

"Minor variations of the reverse design of corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco appear on 1858 cents."

The sections on Flying Eagle and Indian Cents in the Red Book were written by Rick Snow and incorporated in 1995. However, dealers, auction houses and collectors have mostly neglected the 1858 reverse types, so these have not been given price listing yet.

It is up to all members to promote both the 1858 and 1870-1872 reverse types so the listing will appear in future editions of the Red Book.

Active Fly-In Member John Smith dies.

John Smith, Member #1254 of the Club, passed away on 05 April 2002 from complications due to lymphoma. While only a member for three years, John eagerly enlisted his help as a volunteer to make the Fly-In Club a better one. He took on the role of secretary and aided the club in organizing the membership ranks, handling back issues, and promoting many new ideas to augment the club's service to its members. John became an ardent student of varieties and loved collecting MPD's and errors of all types. Those members that met him instantly became enamored of his outgoing and friendly nature, and felt like a new numismatic friend had been made immediately.

If any member would like to step in the role of Secretary please contact Chris Pilliod, President.

John C. Smith

John C. Smith Jr., 49, of Rixeyville, formerly of Richmond, passed away April 5, 2002. He was preceded in death by his father, John C. Smith Sr.; and grandparents, Arlette and Hugh T. Bennett. He is survived by his wife, Pamela Smith; children, Courtney Smith and Jason Payne; mother, Elsie B. Smith; sister, Linda C. Shinsato and her husband, Larry; and many cousins. Mr. Smith was the secretary of the Fly-In Coin Club and a member of the Holly Grove and Culpeper Volunteer Rescue Squad for 17 years. His remains rest at the Bliley Funeral Home's Staples Mill Chapel, 8510 Staples Mill Road, where the family will receive friends from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m. Monday, and where a funeral service will be held 12 noon Tuesday. Interment to follow in Forest Lawn Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to the Lymphoma Society, 5511 Staples Mill Rd., Richmond, Va. 23228.

**Rick Snow teaches
"Flying Eagle, Indian and Lincoln Cents"
At the ANA Summer Conference.**

Rick will once again be teaching the Small cent course at the popular ANA summer Conference June 29th to July 5th. The class is sold out, but if you have an interest in attending please make a point of signing up next year. Most all attendees will agree that the ANA Conference is "The best time in Numismatics".

Whatwazzit, Anyway?

By Chris Pilliod

In the last issue of Longacre's Ledger Chris ran a neat error coin and asked for the membership to respond. Only three members responded, and none of them got it right. I'm not sure why we got such a poor response.

Perhaps it was too easy. Members may have thought "It's already been answered."

Perhaps no one really knew the answer, and rather than embarrass themselves with the wrong answer, you all just decided not to participate.

Soooo.... here's the answer to the first **Whatizzit!**

The question was:

The obverse of the cent below is missing part of its date. The cause of this is:

- a. Grease-filled die.
- b. Tapered planchet.
- c. Large reverse cud.
- d. Weak localized strike.
- e. Struck-through metal fragment.
- f. Struck-through a Hostess Twinkie right after morning break at the Mint.
- g. It's really a 1991 Cent.

The answer is...

c. It's a Large reverse cud! As you can see from the photo below a large reverse cud caused the digits from the date not to strike up on the obverse. A cud is caused by a broken piece of the die. The missing die can exert no pressure on the planchet so the opposite side is often not fully struck up, as is the case with the 1891 Indian cent.

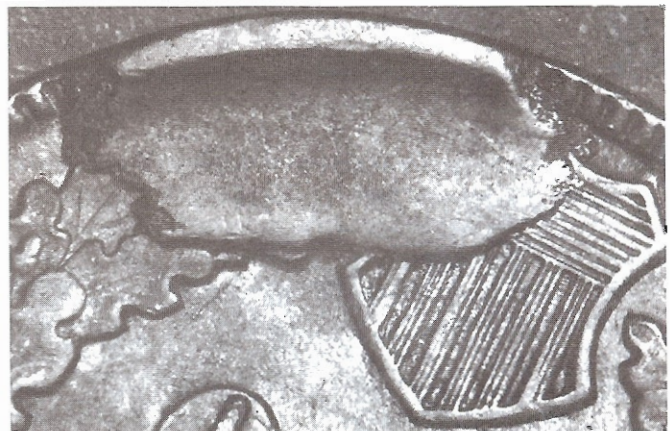


Photo by Ken Hill



Photo by Ken Hill



Photo by Ken Hill

Whatizzit, Anyway? #2

By Chris Pilliod

This column features an interesting Longacre piece coupled with a question associated with it. Multiple choice answers follow with only one being the correct response. No one correctly identified the correct answer from the last issue.

We will add another \$5.00 to the pot this issue. The first person to e-mail the correct answer (as well as the first person to respond by mail- determined by date of postmark) to this issue's quiz will receive \$10.00 off their annual renewal to the Club. Life members will receive a \$10.00 check.

So here's the second **Whatizzit**. The attached photo shows a strong doubled die obverse, most notably on the "LIBERTY" on the headband. The date of this issue:

- a. 1864 Bronze.
- b. 1865 Flat Top 5.
- c. 1866.
- d. 1870.
- e. 1873 Closed 3.
- f. 1873 Open 3.
- g. 1891 with large reverse cud.
- h. It's really a 2002 Lincoln Cent.

First Hint: The answer is not "h." Besides, 2002 Lincoln Cents are forbidden to be discussed in an Indian cent club!

E-mail your answer to the editor at:

Rick@indiancent.com

Or, call Rick at: **520-498-4615**



Photo by Ken Hill

*The Mystery of Lot #2091
The 1863 Cent Pattern Set
By Richard Snow*



Fly-In Club Image Library

A bronze die trial, 1863 J-299, double struck in the collar on the obverse only!

UNIQUE UNPUBLISHED 1863 PATTERN SET

2091 1c. 1863 Set of three. (1) Copper, No L wt. 51.6 grains, dies aligned normally (unlike the usual J-299, which weighs 48 grains and has dies aligned head-to-head); **Double struck obv.**, the **two strikings about 10% apart**; rev. die breaks rim r. of shield & rim to top arrow-head. (2) **Silver** uniface trial of same Reverse, wt. 38.4 grains. **Bronze** uniface trial same Rev., wt. 48.0 grains. **Last two unpublished**; first published as a double striking. First obv. Unc. / Rev. Proof, irregularly toned; other two Brilliant Proofs. First similar to five other copper strikings seen. (wts 51.0 to 76.7 grains). An extraordinary set, proving that even in so well explored a field as this there are still major new discoveries to be made! As a set, **UNIQUE.**

The listing above was an auction lot in the 1977 ANA sale. This unusual set of patterns brought an astounding \$3,500! To put this in perspective, that was equal to the amount realized for a 1854 Arrows Half Dollar in proof, which is worth \$15,000 or more today. I was in attendance, but did not bid, nor do I recall examining the set at the time. My involvement in this set came much later, and only after the set had been broken up. Each coin representing a piece to a puzzle that took five years to solve.

The mystery presents itself

I saw the first coin in the set at the 1991 ANA Midwinter Convention. I was just about finished with my book, "Flying Eagle and Indian Cents." Here was a 1863 Indian Cent, struck in copper, J-299 AU-58. A few notable things about this coin were apparent right away. Most all J-299's are struck in a proof format with a medalllic turn. This coin had a normal coin turn and was not a proof. In addition it was double struck in the collar with a 10 deg. rotation - but only on the obverse! The reverse had a fairly large die break radiating from the wreath to the rim at the 1:00 position. There was also a flat hit on the N in ONE. Some light old time scratches which were noted at the time but these were not important enough to put in my book. I listed the coin as a variety of the J-299 planchet trial.

The interesting thing about the coin was the double struck obverse. Typical in-collar double strikes show multiple images of the design on both the obverse and the reverse. This coin showed double striking only on the obverse. This could only be caused by the die moving between strikes, not the coin. It seemed real odd for a trial strike to be carelessly made as this coin.

At the 1993 ANA auction, lot 8038 another interesting coin came up for sale. The coin was a uniface reverse die trial of the Indian cent, struck in silver. The coin was brought to my table by the agent representing the successful bidder to see if I knew anything about the coin. Immediately on seeing the coin I could tell him that the date of the coin was 1863, even though there was no date on the coin. My apparent clairvoyant powers were due to the reverse which was struck using the same die as the 1863 J-299 seen in 1991. The coin also showed the same flat mark on the leg of the N in ONE and the large die crack at 1:00. This coin seemed to be struck on dime stock, although I did not confirm this at the show. The obverse, although blank, was struck using a tooled die rather than on a slab of steel. There were microscopic concentric late lines visible on the coin which had transferred from the die. The edges were also slightly raised.

Why would the Mint strike a die trial in silver? Was this some "Midnight Minter" at work here? This has always been a popular explanation. This coin raised more questions and answered none. At the show I talked to Tom DeLorey who had also seen the silver piece. He was interested in the flat mark on the N. I knew that it was not unique to this coin, since I had made a note of it on the J-299 seen in 1991. He mentioned that it could not have been a die flaw since that would be raised on the coin rather than sunken into it. One possible explanation we arrived at was that it could be a hub defect which was subsequently rejected by the Mint die shop.

Hub defects, when found, can look like coin defects. For instance, the hub which made most of the 1860 to 1864 No L Indian cents developed cracks around the ear on lady LIBERTY. These incuse hub cracks transferred to the working dies as raised lines. The coins struck from these dies (most noticeable in 1863 and 1864) show incuse cracks that look like planchet cracks. These remain the same from die to die, increasing in severity as more dies get produced. Only die erosion and die polishing will alter them.



Fly-In Club Image Library

A bronze uniface die trial with the same reverse as the 1863 J-299.

A specimen from these dies exists in silver.



Fly-In Club Image Library

Details of the reverse of the J-299. Notice the flat mark on the left leg of the N, and the die defect at 1:00.



Fly-In Club Image Library

Details of the reverse of the uniface die trial. Notice the flat mark on the left leg of the N, and the die defect at 1:00.

The mystery solved!

The mystery was left unsolved until the summer of 1996 when a dealer offered me the same double struck J-299 I saw in 1991. This time it was in a set with a uniface copper example. This uniface piece was exactly like the silver die trial with the die flaw at 1:00, flat mark on the N and concentric lathe lines on the blank obverse.

Having two coins at the same time made more of the answers to these puzzling coins come into place. I noticed a small scratch on the left wreath at the 11:00 position in particular. This same scratch appeared on both coins! All the odd things about these coins fall into place with one word - Counterfeit.

The counterfeiter's host coin had the scratches and the dent on the N. These got transferred to the fake die. One of the most useful tools for determining high quality counterfeits is repeating damage. It is very difficult to make transfer dies without have some imperfections, however minute, make it to the final die.

Too often we assume odd pieces to be Mint made objects, when in fact, they are of dubious origin. The red flags were all there in front of me all along. The doubled obverse on the two sided example was the result of the counterfeiter's primitive striking mechanism. The flat N on the reverse die and the scratches were transferred from the original host coin. A silver striking? That one was probably a keepsake for the counterfeiter.

The dealer who offered the coins to me allowed me to bring the coins with me to the ANA Summer Seminar where I was teaching the course on Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. While there, J. P. Martin, then with ANAAB, looked at the pair to confirm my findings, which he did. I showed the coins to my class and related my story about them.

The upcoming Central States sale by Heritage had one of the bronze uniface pieces, Lot 8261. This example does not have the die file mark at 1:00, but it has the flat mark on the N. I forwarded a pre-publication copy of this article to Heritage. The coin was removed from the auction and returned to the consignor.

Sharing your collection safely "online"

By Dr. Tim Larson

Over the past several years I've met many Indian Head and Flying Eagle cent collecting "cyberfriends." We've met various ways. Some friendships developed because of transactions on ebay. Others occurred as I contacted fellow members of the Fly-In Club via the Internet. Friendships with dealers have occurred on line, over the phone or at national coin shows. Many of these fine folks live in various and sundry places all over the US and some I've never actually met face to face.

When exchanging e-mails with these fellow collectors, we would bemoan the fact we couldn't get together and share our collections. I wanted to learn about their area of expertise and vice versa. Last summer, while visiting Philadelphia from Seattle, my wife and I even went so far as to drive to northern Pennsylvania to visit one of these friends. We met for the first time, discovered many interests we had in common and had a grand time at dinner. We then enjoyed his collection over a glass of wine. I told him about my collection but had nothing to actually show him. We both realized there had to be a better way.

An easier way became apparent recently. Paul Houck (a ebay cyberfriend) and I were "conversing" online recently. Out of the blue he sent me a "link" to his coin collection so I could enjoy it too. I was impressed with his collection, how he had photographed it and how he had it available to share. I wanted to do the same with my collection. He was willing to share the process of photographing his coins, storing the images and how to share them via the Internet. We both thought this would be useful to share with club members, hence this article.

The first requirement (after a collection!) is a camera. A digital camera facilitates sharing images online and is my preference over 35mm cameras. While there are photo-processing centers that will provide a CD of analog pictures, this tends to be time consuming. With a digital camera, it's much quicker and easier to see if adequate images have been obtained, manipulate the images and archive them.

There are numerous digital cameras available. Be sure to buy one that has macro capability, as close up imaging is required. My preference, after some research, was the Nikon Coolpix 995. It combines good resolution (3 megapixels) with outstanding macro capability (1-2 inches) at a reasonable price. Media cards (the storage device in the camera) are becoming inexpensive and are reusable after downloading your images to a CD. Just like PC's, these cameras get better every year, so do a little research before buying.

I've experimented with obtaining good quality images and recommend the following. Each camera comes with a choice of settings that determines the resolution of the image. An intermediate resolution setting is adequate though you may want to experiment with your camera. On the Coolpix I use the "basic" setting, which results in a compression ratio of 1:16. The higher resolution settings add little in the way of quality and result in excessively large files. Using this setting, auto focus and auto white balance, a shutter speed of about 1/50th of a second results. The matrix is 2048x1536 pixels (picture elements) with 72x72dpi. 400KB is the average file size. I save this raw image to a CD. It can then be cropped, color balanced and "compressed" to a smaller file size, if desired. A file this size takes about 20 seconds to download via cable modem to a hosting service. E-mail is more difficult as even a file this file size can be hard to send. The server frequently "times out" if more than two pictures are attached.

A tripod is mandatory for quality imaging. Be sure the "slab" is clean if the coin is certified. For transparent holders, a black or blue background looks best. I have a single bulb high-intensity halogen desk lamp that shows the cartwheel luster of uncirculated coins to good advantage. I've not found a better light source. If you do, let me know. It's important to get the correct angle of the light on the coin to avoid glare off the holder. It takes a little experimentation but isn't difficult. Once set up, squeeze the shutter release gently to avoid movement of the camera. Better yet, buy a shutter release cable or use the timer mode. With the Nikon camera, the images can then be checked immediately to assure adequate quality. For a more in depth illustrated discussion regarding lighting and the effect of background colors, check out USCents.com.

Images can then be cropped, compressed and color corrected before being stored to the hard drive, zip drive or CD.

Programs to manipulate the images are readily available and include Adobe Photoshop and Microsoft Photo Editor. It's best to do this right away when the coin is available as you can check color balance against the actual coin. My preference is to then save the images to a CD for future reference and copying. This saves space on the hard drive. CD's are cheap and can be readily copied but this does require a CD-R drive. This medium is also useful for making backup copies.

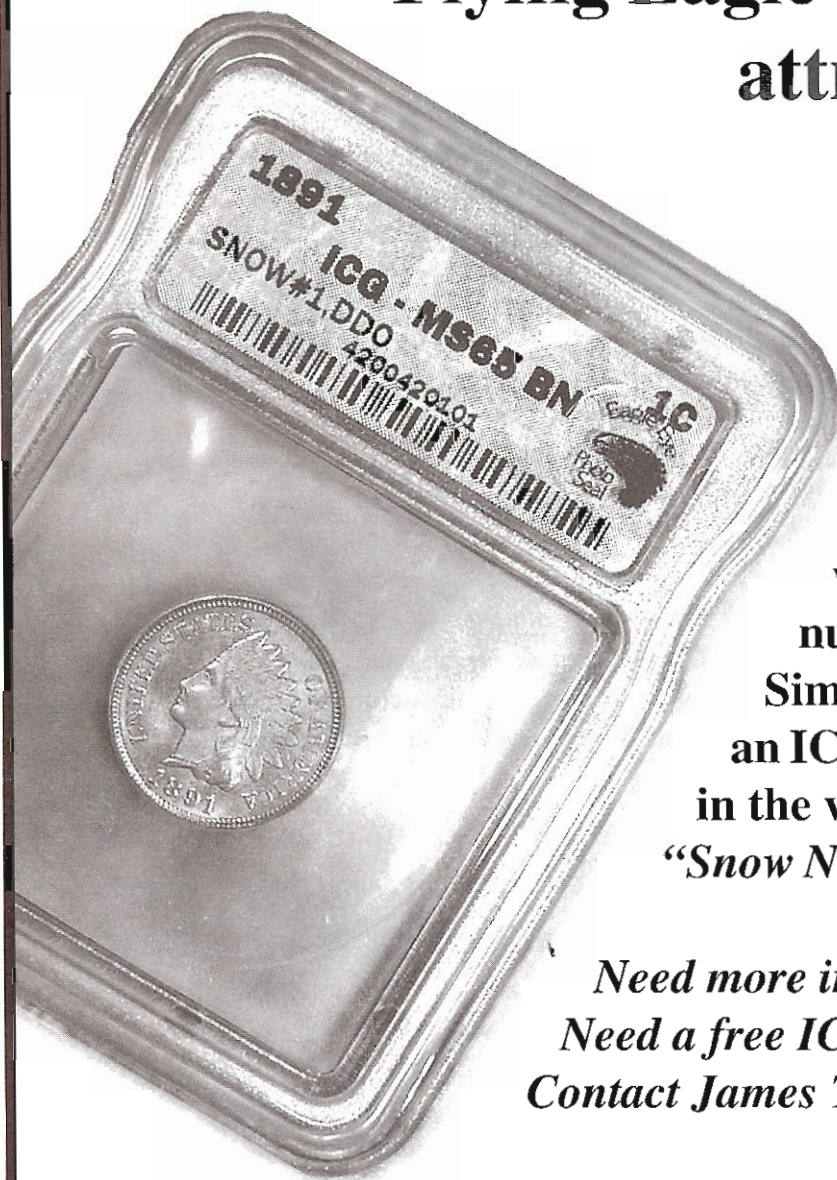
The next step is deciding how to make your collection available. There are hosting services available and I won't pretend to cover these exhaustively. I didn't want to develop my own web page. The hosting service Paul shared with me was Dell Shutterfly. It's a user-friendly site. Images can be sorted and labeled with pertinent information. Best of all, it's free, though there is no guarantee this will continue. Their business plan currently is to host photo albums, and then sell you print and card making services. I've found it easy to use and recommend it.

If you would like to see some of the pictures Paul and I have taken, visit Indianheads.org. This site was featured in Longacre's Ledger in December 2001. Paul Houck developed this site. After providing him the security "code," he was able to "capture" images from my collection/album. He then used these images to supplement his for development of the site. Representative coins on the site from my album include the 1884 MS65R, 1889 MS65R, and 1886 Ty2 MS66R. Paul has 4 pages of images from his collection posted on the site and it is well worth the time to visit it.

There are other benefits of archiving your collection in this way. Besides being able to share your collection with friends, you too can enjoy it when it is locked up safely at the bank. I do so regularly at work. It provides an unbeatable insurance record, as each coin's image is nearly as unique as a fingerprint. Another side benefit is sharing it with dealers as a "digital want list." When I meet a dealer for the first time, I send them a link to my collection. This allows them to see what my collecting interests are, what grade coins I'm collecting and what my needs are. When they acquire coins, they can easily check my album to see if what they have meets my needs. This can save a lot of time and money with fewer wasted trips to the post office. Finally, should you ever sell your coins, you can still enjoy them as a "virtual" collection.

If you would like to visit Shutterfly and see a few representative coins from my album, email me at Larsontlmm@msn.com. I will send you a link to an abbreviated version of the collection. This will help to familiarize you with the features of the site. I think you will quickly appreciate the benefits of being able to archive and share a collection in this fashion. Besides being practical, it's great fun. Enjoy!

Rick Snow
Is now exclusively,
“IGC’s Official Consultant for
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A Picture Is Worth A Thousand Dollars *By John Smith*

I want to share with you a little of the wisdom I have acquired over the years, first as a collector/buyer and later as a part time seller (on the Internet). I do this in an effort to share with you common mistakes that rob you of a good price as a seller, and undermine the ability for a buyer to buy the coin or bid a reasonable price. I take the title of this article from an old cliché, "A Picture Is Worth A Thousand Words." Let me explain.

Most people who are selling on the Internet Auctions and Coin Magazines present images that are too hard to see. I

have taken a magnifying glass to the computer monitor or magazine in an attempt to see a coin; however, in vain. If you are selling common-date, lower-grade coins, small images are acceptable, in most cases. The problems start when you are selling higher-grade coins or semi-key or key date coins. People really need to see the obverse and reverse well to make an intelligent bid.

There are several ways to make good images, depending on your pocketbook and desire for a larger return on your investment. I would like to share some ways.

1. Digital cameras have come to age in the last two years and you can get a camera with software that are perfect for coin imaging from \$250-\$1000. The software companies, camera manufacturers, and other dealers will be glad to answer problems that arise. Practice until you get consistent large images and use the software to perfect them. Remember, we want to see the coin, not the 2X2 holder. It is frustrating to get an image of a little coin with no details and the rest of the picture is filled with a 2X2 holder or black background that takes forever to download. You need to fill the frame with the coin image. Most software have a way to adjust Gamma (quality), brightness, contrast, saturation, hue, size, sharpness, slight blurring, and changing image to JPEG format. This format compresses the image to a smaller size (bits of information) to send to the host without degrading the image.
2. Scanners have made large improvements over the last year. I use mine to scan raw coins. Scanners do not work well on slabbed coins, as the surface of the slab is too far off the scanner glass and you will get a blurry image. You must invest in a good scanner with the highest DPI (dots per inch) and also good software to process the images. My coin images are size of a small saucer. There are good web hosting services on the Net that will store your images for a reasonable length of time and cost and also offer you the option to push a button on the Internet Auction and enlarge the coin to your larger size image. I recommend using them. You can also choose to use the Internet Auction site to host your images for the length of the auction. This is a very inexpensive way to get your coins out there to be seen by hundreds of people. You can even add a counter to track your auctions.

3. Web cameras and microscopes with digital camera attachments are positive assets. For the first two years of selling, I used a \$40 web camera that most people use to send video e-mail to others. The software allows you to capture a frame and do all the changes needed to get a good image. It is a useful tool for selling slab coins and showing the attributes on the slab. I also purchased a \$50 toy video—microscope (Intel QX-3). It is one of the best investments I have ever made. There is a growing interest in collecting Die Varieties. There are many dealers still using them today with great results. Recently I purchased a stereomicroscope and attached a Kodak microscopic imaging camera to it and get great close up images for Die Varieties up to 60X.

Why is all this important, you ask? To get to the reason for the title of this article, let me share three stories with you. Recently, Goldberg Coins had an 1858 Flying Eagle Large Letter Cent on ebay Auctions. In the context of the description, it stated that it was a nice AU but it had been whizzed to a golden luster and was net XF Grade, worthy of a \$75-\$80 bid. What Goldberg did not know was that it had the broken upper wing tip, the die chip between the 8 and the eagle's breast and a little squiggle in the field just to the upper right edge of the last 8. It turned out to be an Early Die State 1858/7 rare overdate, and when the auction closed the final buy price was \$550. It was not important that the seller researched every coin, but if the coin is presented correctly, it will sell itself. The coin was slabbed and sold 2 weeks ago for \$1000. May I say that last year I won the bid on a VF-30 1858/7 EDS F.E. overdate and paid \$39 with shipping because

the dealer got cheap with the small blurry picture and I was the only one to see the possibility of the rare overdate. I also saw an 1870 IHC in G-6 condition bring \$140 instead of \$25, last month, due to it being a rare MPD-0 in the denticles. Only a few dealers put large images in their auctions and let the pictures sell the coins.

In closing, may I stress the importance of creating large images in buying or selling your coins? If a coin is misplaced or stolen in transit, it is easier to prove what you had for insurance purposes, the police or the Postal Service. We all have heard the horror stories of buying from the description or photo and getting something different. The saved image you keep with the record of sale is your best defense to recover damages from the seller if problems occur. I hope this will help you in the future.

I am an ANA member, Fly-In Club Virginia State Representative and Secretary, member of Warrenton Coin and Stamp Club. I have been collecting for 40 years and selling for the last 4 years on the Internet auctions.

An Off-Center Flip Over Double Struck Indian Head Cent
By Ken Hill



Photo by Ken Hill

Even though very rare, the error presented here is easy to understand. An off-center strike occurs when a planchet is not properly centered over the anvil die. When this happens a portion of the coin will show no devices. The flip over double strike occurs when a coin is not ejected from the press, but rather flips over and lands above the anvil die.

This Indian Head Cent, dated 1900, is from the collection of Chris Pilliod. The first strike was about 20% off-center at K-4 1/2 (4:30 o'clock). The second strike, which occurred after the coin flipped over, was about 40% off-center at K-3 (3:00 o'clock). Remnants of ONE CENT from the first strike can be seen on the obverse of the second strike. Notice the NE from ONE and N of CENT in the field of the second strike. The T from CENT can also be seen on the Indian's cheek.

I feel that this is one of the nicest errors on an Indian Head cent that I have seen. The eye appeal of this coin is superb!



Photo by Ken Hill

The Dr. Alan L. Epstein Collection - The finest Collection of all time
By Rick Snow

The finest collection of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents of all time was the Dr. Alan Epstein Collection. This set was assembled during the early years of certified coins, from 1987 to 1993. The set was built up around a MS65RD set, with constant upgrades. Alan did many lateral trades to better coin in the same grade holder. All coins were PCGS graded.

Prior to it's eventual sale to Eagle Eye Rare Coins in 1995, Alan exhibited the collection and sent a price list to selected collectors and dealers. The prices and populations are from that list. The populations are given as (X/Y) with X the population of the grade in the collection at that time and Y the population of next higher grade.

1856	MS-66	(2/0)	\$45,000
1857	MS-66	(5/0)	\$6,800
1858 LL	MS-66	(13/0)	\$6,800
1858 SL	MS-66	(1/0)	\$6,800
1859	MS-66	(5/0)	\$6,500
1860 T1	MS-65	(2/0)	\$2,500
1860 T2	MS-66	(14/2)	\$3,000
1861	MS-68	(1/0)	\$12,000
1862	MS-67	(3/0)	\$9,000
1863	MS-66	(4/0)	\$3,000
1864 CN	MS-66	(3/1)	\$3,000
1864 No L	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$6,000
1864 With L	MS-66RD	(2/0)	\$10,000
1865 Fancy 5	MS-66RD	(7/0)	\$2,500
1866	MS-66RD	(1/0)	\$11,000
1867	MS-65RD	(5/1)	\$7,000
1868	MS-65RD	(12/0)	\$3,000
1869/9	MS-66RD	(2/0)	\$10,000
1870	MS-66RD	(2/0)	\$6,000
1871	MS-65RD	(6/0)	\$9,000
1872	MS-66RD	(1/0)	\$20,000
1873 Open 3	MS-66RD	(2/0)	\$10,000
1873 Closed 3	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$30,000
1873 Dbl LIB S-2	MS-65RD	(1/0)	\$25,000
1874	MS-66RD	(2/0)	\$6,500
1875	MS-66RD	(4/0)	\$4,500
1876	MS-66RD	(6/1)	\$5,500
1877	MS-66RD	(1/0)	\$35,000
1878	MS-66RD	(5/1)	\$6,000
1879	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$8,500
1880	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$5,000
1881	MS-67RD	(2/0)	\$5,500
1882	MS-66RD	(8/2)	\$2,500
1883	MS-67RD	(7/0)	\$3,500
1884	MS-67RD	(3/0)	\$4,000
1885	MS-66RD	(6/0)	\$3,500
1886 T1	MS-66RD	(3/0)	\$5,000
1886 T2	MS-66RD	(1/0)	\$10,000
1887	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$4,500

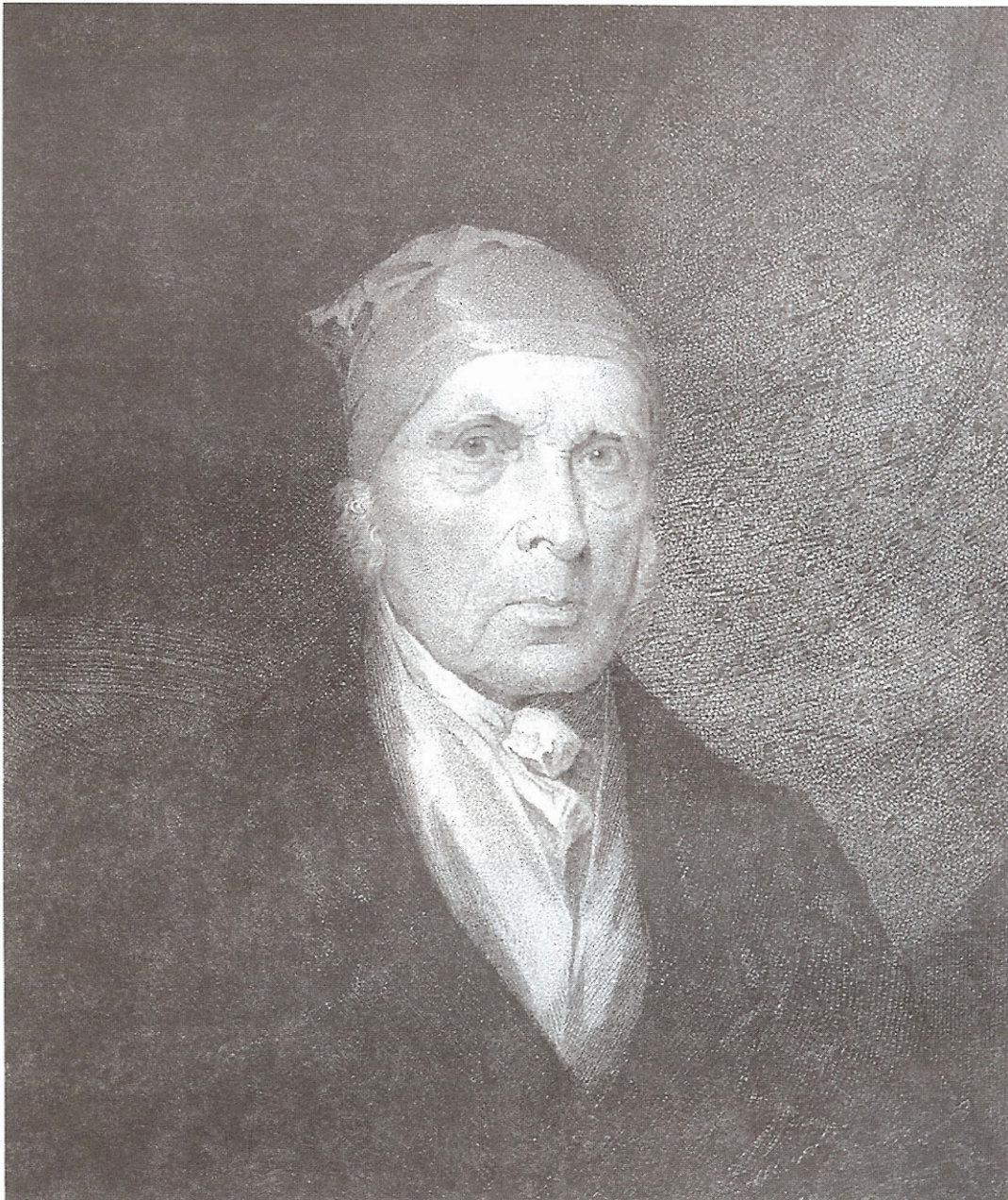
1888	MS-66RD	(5/0)	\$5,000
1889	MS-65RD	(11/1)	\$2,500
1890	MS-66RD	(2/0)	\$4,500
1891	MS-66RD	(2/0)	\$4,500
1892	MS-66RD	(3/0)	\$4,500
1893	MS-66RD	(11/0)	\$2,500
1894	MS-66RD	(11/0)	\$2,000
1895	MS-66RD	(10/0)	\$1,500
1896	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$7,500
1897	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$5,000
1898	MS-67RD	(2/0)	\$5,000
1899	MS-68RD	(2/0)	\$13,000
1900	MS-67RD	(3/0)	\$3,500
1901	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$4,500
1902	MS-67RD	(5/0)	\$3,500
1903	MS-67RD	(1/0)	\$4,500
1904	MS-67RD	(3/0)	\$3,500
1905	MS-66RD	(10/0)	\$800
1906	MS-66RD	(9/0)	\$800
1907	MS-67RD	(3/0)	\$3,500
1908	MS-66RD	(19/0)	\$900
1908-S	MS-66RD	(9/0)	\$1,800
1909	MS-66RD	(60/1)	\$800
1909-S	MS-66RD	(6/1)	\$5,000

The collection was valued by Dr. Epstein at \$463,000. There are only 9 possible upgrades that could have been made. (Has anyone ever seen the 1909-S MS-67?) It also boasted the only 2 MS68's ever given out by PCGS. All the Flying Eagles are MS66, the finest possible at the time. Amazingly rare coins like the 1872, 1873 Open 3, 1877 and 1886 T2 in MS66RD and the 1873 Closed 3 in MS67RD are enough to make today's collectors start salivating.

The set also contained some coins which made it difficult to buy. The 1856 was a Snow-5, which is a proof. When the coin was sold, it was offered at the proof price, about \$20,000 less than what the Snow-3 in MS66 sold for by Eagle Eye a year later. The 1873 Double LIBERTY was a Snow-2, not the regular bold doubled die which is widely collected. The Snow-2 does not have as large a demand, especially in MS65RD at the price asked.

After purchasing the set, Brian Wagner and I set about offering the coins to our customers. The coins sold quickly. One coin, the 1899 MS68 was repurchased by Dr. Epstein at our asking price of \$12,500. This was his favorite coin. After a year he asked us to sell it for him, and with one call sold it for \$14,500. This is the most common date in the series, but in very uncommon quality.

The average grade is an astounding 66.25!



James Madison
Aged 82

Engraved by T.B. Welch from a drawing by J. B. Longacre taken from life at Montpelier, VA July 1833.

*"The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans", Vol. III, 1836
By James B. Longacre and James Herring*

James Madison 1751 - 1836

From Whitehouse.gov:

At his inauguration, James Madison, a small, wizened man, appeared old and worn; Washington Irving described him as “but a withered little apple-John.” But whatever his deficiencies in charm, Madison’s buxom wife Dolley compensated for them with her warmth and gaiety. She was the toast of Washington.

Born in 1751, Madison was brought up in Orange County, Virginia, and attended Princeton (then called the College of New Jersey). A student of history and government, well-read in law, he participated in the framing of the Virginia Constitution in 1776, served in the Continental Congress, and was a leader in the Virginia Assembly.

When delegates to the Constitutional Convention assembled at Philadelphia, the 36-year-old Madison took frequent and emphatic part in the debates.

Madison made a major contribution to the ratification of the Constitution by writing, with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, the Federalist essays. In later years, when he was referred to as the “Father of the Constitution,” Madison protested that the document was not “the off-spring of a single brain,” but “the work of many heads and many hands.”

In Congress, he helped frame the Bill of Rights and enact the first revenue legislation. Out of his leadership in opposition to Hamilton’s financial proposals, which he felt would unduly bestow wealth and power upon northern financiers, came the development of the Republican, or Jeffersonian, Party.

As President Jefferson’s Secretary of State, Madison protested to warring France and Britain that their seizure of American ships was contrary to international law. The protests, John Randolph acidly commented, had the effect of “a shilling pamphlet hurled against eight hundred ships of war.”

Despite the unpopular Embargo Act of 1807, which did not make the belligerent nations change their ways but did cause a depression in the United States, Madison was elected President in 1808. Before he took office the Embargo Act was repealed.

During the first year of Madison’s Administration, the United States prohibited trade with both Britain and France; then in May, 1810, Congress authorized trade with both, directing the President, if either would accept America’s view of neutral rights, to forbid trade with the other nation.

Napoleon pretended to comply. Late in 1810, Madison proclaimed non-intercourse with Great Britain. In Congress a young group including Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, the “War Hawks,” pressed the President for a more militant policy.

The British impressment of American seamen and the seizure of cargoes impelled Madison to give in to the pressure. On June 1, 1812, he asked Congress to declare war.

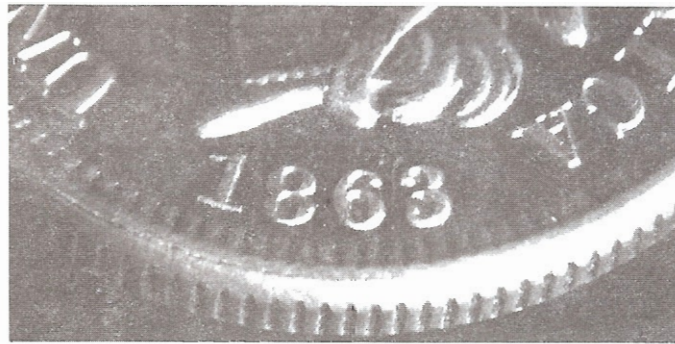
The young Nation was not prepared to fight; its forces took a severe trouncing. The British entered Washington and set fire to the White House and the Capitol.

But a few notable naval and military victories, climaxed by Gen. Andrew Jackson’s triumph at New Orleans, convinced Americans that the War of 1812 had been gloriously successful. An upsurge of nationalism resulted. The New England Federalists who had opposed the war—and who had even talked secession—were so thoroughly repudiated that Federalism disappeared as a national party.

In retirement at Montpelier, his estate in Orange County, Virginia, Madison spoke out against the disruptive states’ rights influences that by the 1830’s threatened to shatter the Federal Union. In a note opened after his death in 1836, he stated, “The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated.”

The 1863 Reeded Edge cents.

By Rick Snow



One of the strangest pattern cents is the 1863 Reeded edge Indian Cent. They are listed as J-300 (proofs only) in "United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces" by J. Hewitt Judd; P-360 (Proof, High Date), P-361 (Proof, Low Date), and P-362 (Non-Proof) in "United States Pattern and Related Issues" by Andrew W. Pollock III; and as Breen-1952 in "Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U. S. and Colonial Coins."

These came into being presumably because of the widespread hoarding of all hard money in late 1862 and 1863. Edge reeding was necessary in silver and gold coins to keep people from scraping the edges and getting a small bit of precious metal off the coins. However, the cents never reached a point where it was profitable to melt them, let alone scrape the edges for copper-nickel. Were the cents too "slippery?" Did the Mint think that adding edge reeding would help the coins "feel" in circulation? I doubt it. There seems to be no real good reason for the edge reeding.

The coins were struck in proof using the same dies used to strike most of the Bronze 1863 patterns J-299 (Pollock III's Low Date) and the regular proof dies (High Date). They are all very rare with only 3 known from each die pair, 6 total, according to the Pollock III reference. Additionally about 5 examples were struck using non-proof dies.

The non-proof coins have come under a haze of controversy, due in part to a note in the Judd reference which states:

Only two or three proofs are known with the reeded edge. Numerous uncirculated examples and used pieces with privately reeded edges are known; these are fabrications and are not to be confused with the genuine J-300. There is no information regarding the purpose of the reeded edge on genuine proof cents.

This note insinuates that all non-proof pieces may have their edges applied outside the Mint. Recently I tried to submit one of these coins to PCGS on behalf of one of my customers, only to have it come back in a flip marked "Questionable Authenticity." When asked for an explanation, PCGS President Rick Montgomery came out with the 1977 edition of the Judd reference and pointed to the above passage as the reason the coin could not be certified.

Breen writes in his 1987 "Encyclopedia":

Business strikes also exist, but their reeded edges differ and were probably applied outside the mint.

The preface to the sixth edition of the Judd reference, by Abe Kosoff, says that Dr. Judd prepared the first edition in 1959 and that Walter Breen did much to fill in the missing data. It seems likely that Breen was either the author of the note in Judd, or at least was in agreement with the wording. The first edition of my book, published in 1992, mirrored these two references. At the time I had not done any research into these coins.

Much newer information was presented in the Pollock III reference. He states under P-632 (for the non-proof pieces):

Carl W.A. Carlson reports that an Uncirculated reeded-edge 1863 Indian Cent was offered in a Cogan sale of 1865.

This very early appearance leaves little doubt that the coin has been around since nearly the date of issue. Pollock III also lists many auction sales from respected firms, including Kosoff's.

In 1994 I was fortunate to view, side by side, two different non-proof examples and had noted that they were from the same dies and had no suspicious nature about them. In 1996, I wrote Dave Bowers about this, as he was preparing his "Enthusiasts Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents." Unknown to me, he had access to a third example, as this was the time that the patterns from the fabulous Eliasberg Collection were being cataloged. In that sale, under lot 138, 1863 Reeded Edge MS-64, Dave wrote the following:

Die state and characteristics: Two raised die flaws to the right of and below Miss Liberty's eye. Three raised breaks in hair below Y of LIBERTY. Small breaks are on the obverse rim between 9:00 and 11:00. Quite probably the same die and state could be found among business strike cents. Several other examples--indeed, all other examples--studied in person by Andrew Pollock have had these identical obverse die characteristics.

Weight: 70.4 grains.

Diameter: 0.763 inch.

Notes (forum for discussion): Controversy exists concerning these pieces. Some numismatists believe that the reeded edge feature was applied at the Mint at the time of striking by an edge collar situated in the coining press. Others contend that the edge reeding was privately applied subsequent to issue. Evidence favoring the application of edge reeding by the Mint falls into these historical and technical categories:

Pro:

1) An Uncirculated example with edge reeding was offered in a Cogan sale of 1865 (as reported by Carl W. A. Carlson). This is significant, as Proof dies, as used on a slow-speed medal press, were usually employed for patterns and collector pieces. The die state of the Cogan coin is not known, and it may have been from different dies than the Eliasberg example.

2) The diameters of all specimens examined are remarkably uniform, between 0.763 and 0.764 inch. This value is substantially higher than that usually seen for regular-issue Indian cent patterns of the period which typically range from 0.750 to 0.754 inch. The high level of uniformity and the large diameter seem to indicate the use of a collar having a somewhat larger than usual diameter. If the edges were reeded outside of the mint, the diameter would by definition be no wider than usual and would probably be a bit narrower.

3) Another observation worth mentioning is that the edge is more rounded than usual suggesting, once again, that the collar was ever so slightly too large for the planchet. The reason for the addition of edge reeding in 1863 has not been ascertained. One hypothesis is that the Mint became concerned that plain-edge cents might become subject to fraudulent alteration as a result of increased metal prices during the Civil War.

Puzzlement:

The die state with obverse breaks indicates that this variety was probably not among the first few thousand impressions from this obverse die. Thus, to create a reeded edge on this coin the dies' use to strike circulating cents would have had to be interrupted or terminated.

Needed:

The examination side-by-side of several specimens of this variety and the microscopic study of minute lines and finish marks in the edge reeded and their topological relationship to letters and devices on the obverse and reverse would probably settle the question. If all are of the same orientation, it is virtually certain they were made at the Mint. If not, the puzzle continues, especially with regard to the larger diameter of these pieces. Longacre's Ledger; the journal of the Fly-In Club, is encouraged to pursue the matter.

This excellent commentary brings all the elements of the present article together. It just so happened, that at the time, I had the necessary research done. It was not until the recent coin came to me by David Allen for submission to PCGS that I was able to get the proper photographs and hopefully answer all the questions.

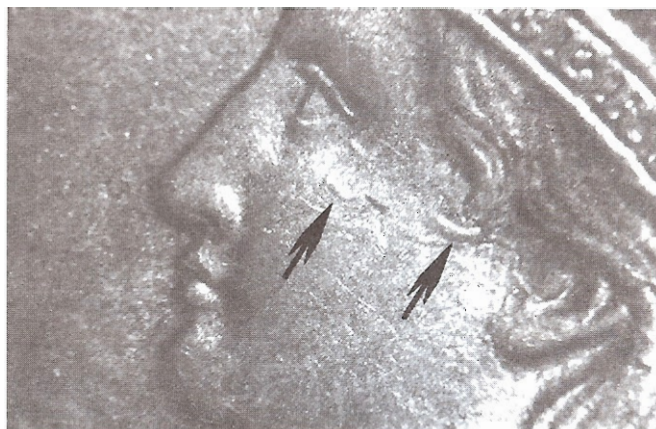
The coins were struck with regular dies, which show evidence of being in service for a period time. The obverse shows some raised comma shaped die marks. These are very clear and should help in identifying other coins from the same dies, perhaps regular coins with plain edges. There is a die crack which extends from the bust point to the denticles just to the right of the U in UNITED. The reverse has a die crack from the left top of the shield to the wreath.

This same die was described in the Eliasberg sale and is the same as the two I saw earlier side by side.

The reeding seems to have been machined into a normal cent size collar. This would account for the slightly larger diameter. This fact also makes it impossible for the reeding to have been machined into a regular cent.

On the cent's edge, pictured below, there is a bifurcation on one of the reeds. The probable cause of this was a small rim nick on the blank planchet which did not fill in completely when the coin was struck. This would not show up on a coin with a machined edge.

On this, and the other three examples, there is no reason to doubt their authenticity. If there are examples made outside the Mint, they would be easy to spot.



1863 Reeded edge, Obverse.



Edge view showing evidence of metal flow into the collar



1863 Reeded edge, Reverse.

<i>Present certified populations of J-300</i>						
	MS63	MS64	MS65	PR63	PR64	PR65
PCGS	1	4	0	1	5	0
NGC	1	2	0	0	0	0

These figures may be way off since I know of a few instances where the coins have been broken out of holders so that the owner could view the edge. This is an unusual coin in that the interesting thing about it is covered up when its in a slab. I've offered PCGS a solution on the recent submission. If a triangular cut were made into the insert, the rim would be visible and the integrity of the holder and coin would not be compromised.



Possible solution to the "slab" problem.

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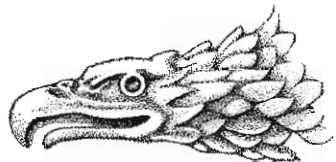
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1866 Snow-9a MS-64BN {PS} PCGS A beautiful early die state example. All design details except for the denticles are fully struck up. The weak denticles are typical for this variety. **\$500**

1866 Snow-9a MS-63RD Fully struck and full red. This coin is probably a higher grade, but the look is very strange due to a very late die state on the obverse and very early die state on the reverse. Repunched date. 1st reverse. **\$450**

1866 Snow-4 AU-55 Very bold strike. Early die state too. Looks Mint State. Neat repunched date. **\$300**

1866 Snow-9a XF Repunched date. No major problems. **\$155**

1867 Snow-4 MS-64RB {PS} PCGS 50% RED. A very tough repunched date. One of the finest known. Vintage holder. **\$750**

1868 Snow-1 Doubled die MS-64RD {PS} PCGS A real beauty! Only 2 red examples of this variety are known. Very popular and very hard to locate. **\$3,000**

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1869/69 Snow-3 MS-65RD PCGS Full strike with tons of luster. A popular repunched date. Bargain priced without any premium for the variety. **\$4,000**

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1870 Snow-7 'Pick-Axe' XF-40 A very neat variety with a die 'thing' which looks like an axe. Rotated dies. ANACS holder graded XF45 **\$275**

1873 Double LIBERTY Snow-1 AU-58 {PS} PCGS A fully struck example with sharp details. It's really MS63BN but has a few light marks in the field so I'll sell it as the grade on the label. **\$7,000**

1880 Snow-1 Off center clash MS-64BN {PS} NGC 20% Red color on the reverse. This is an outstanding example of this very rare and popular off-center clashed die. One of the top four examples known. A doubled die too! **\$1,850**

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1888/7 Snow-1 VF-20 {PS} PCGS Perfect for the grade. Only 20 examples known, this one is probably 10th finest. Very rare and desirable. **\$5,500**

1891 Snow-1 Doubled die obverse MS-65BN {PS} ICG A very scarce and dramatic doubled die with major doubling visible on the LIBERTY and OF. This example is tied for finest known. Only 23 example are known to exist. This example is well struck with lots of luster. **\$3,500**

1894 Snow-1 AU-55 Really a MS coin, but with a small rough area in from of the face. Net graded to AU55. **\$350**

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